THAIR
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"ING
Hearth."
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23D STREET THEATRE—8—"Richelicu."

Inder to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Government was interpellated on its policy in Tonquin; M. Challemel-Lacour replied. — Morris Ranger, a cotton broker of Liverpool, falled with liabilities of £650,000. ——— A large Liberal demonstration was held at Dumfries on Monday. ——— Walters, the broker who stole bonds from the London and River Plate Bank, was re-examined. === Ironelad and Passaic won the races at Brighton.

DOMESTIC .- The second annual report of the Utah Commission was made to the Secretary of the Interior yesterday. - The report of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service has been sub mitted to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Hill's successor as Supervising Architect has been named. The races at Pimlico yesterday were won by Bob Miles, George Kinney, Hartford, Aranza, Heeland-Toe and Wooster. - The United States Contral Railroad Company was incorporated at San - Governor Cleveland has commuted the sentence of William Boorne, who killed his stepfather when only fourteen years old. ____ The charges brought by Democrats against State Treasurer Maxwell are causing him anxiety.

Thomas A. Smith has been nominated to the As sembly by the Republicans of the Hd District of Queens County, — The wreck of four vessels by the recent gale is reported. — One man was killed and three men were injured by a railway accident in South Carolina yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A large and enthusiastic

meeting in favor of Mayor Low was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening; Mr. Beecher and Mr. Low were the principal speakers.

Matthew Arnold delivered his first lecture in this country, on "Numbers," in Chickering Hall. The American Missionary Society began its annual meeting in Brooklyn yesterday, -Controller Grant appointed Daniel J son Anditor in the place of Daniel Jackson. = At Republican Headquarters the prospects were considered bright. Mrs. Devine's benefit concert was abandoned. man in despondency, caused by spiritualism, com-= Emerson, the Hobo on trainmitted suicide. robber, was found guilty. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85.68 cents. - Stocks generally were dull and drooping, with special exceptions, but all closed lower and weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather and slight changes in teperature. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 64°; lowest, 54°; average, 5818°.

Connecticut is not alone in her criminal mysteries. Certain towns and counties in Illinois and New-Jersey are now greatly excited over murders as remarkable as those of Jennie Cramer and Rose Clark. In Lincola, Ill., a young woman about to be married was recently found with her throat cut; and at Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, the headless body of a woman has been discovered in the woods. In neither case is there the slightest clew which promises to lead to the detection of the murderer. At Perth Amboy the authorities have been especially slow in their investigations, but it must be admitted that little progress can be made on nothing. It may be true that murder will out; but it is also true that many murderers are never found out.

Considering the immensity of the ferry travel to and from New-York, it is indeed a matter of wonder and congratulation that we have so few accidents. However, if many of the pilots were as careless as those who were managing the Pavonia and the Wiehawken a fortnight ago when the boats ran into each other it would not be nearly so safe as it is to live in New-Jersey or Brooklyn. An investigation of the collision referred to (which would have been terrible if the boats had not been as strong as battering rams) shows that it was caused by the combined carelessness of the pilots. They have been properly suspended for some time. This ought to be a lesson to the companies as well as to the pilots.

The residents of Brooklyn showed how carnest they are in their endeavor to secure good government for their city by the way they turned out at the Low meeting last night in the Academy of Music. An immense crowd in the Academy of Music. An immense crowd the house and manifested much enthusi-

gathering was not a partisan one. There were more Republicans there than Democrats naturally, but the anti-Hendrix Democrats, made up a fair minority. Mr. Beecher presided and spoke, and addresses were made by Mayor Low, A. W. Tenney, B. T. Beach and others. All the speeches were well received, but the Plymouth pastor and the Mayor excited the greatest interest. The substance of what they said will be found elsewhere in this impression. The intense spirit of the whole affair indicates that the Brooklyn Experiment is not yet a failure.

The members of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday began the work of hectoring the Government in connection with the Tonquin affair. M. Granet asked what the Ministry were seeking in China, and how they meant to get it. He charged the Government with publishing contradictory statements. M. Challemel-Lacour gave a tolerably temperate reply, but did not say much beyond that the Government knew what they were about and were not afraid of China. His tone indicated that the Ministers feel sure that a majority of the Deputies will sustain them in their Tonquin policy. If their confidence is based upon some arrangement with the Monarchists, as seems probable, they are only delaying their fall a little. Meanwhile, the events in Tonquin move rapidly toward war. It is reported that regular Chinese troops have passed the frontier of Yunnan into Tonquin.

The care which the Republicans all through this State exercised in making the recent nominations, especially for the Assembly and Senate, is having an excellent effect. Having candidates whom it was worth while working for even slothful members of the party have been stirred to enthusiasm and interest. As a result the news from the interior indicates the election of the Republican State ticket. At Albany, generally considered to be a Democratic stronghold, the Democrats are reported to be sadly discouraged. They see no chance to run in Hercules Malt Wine. The only pure extract their men through Republican dissensions. Equally pleasing reports come from Rensselaer Throughout the southern tier of County. counties Republicans are everywhere confident of success for Senate and Assembly candidates. These facts should stimulate the Republicans in this city to renewed exertions. The party nominations here are infinitely superior to those made by the Democrats. If every registered Republican does his duty there need be no fear of the result.

ABOLISH THE FEES.

There is considerable excitement in Roches ter, and in the Department of Justice at Washington, over the discovery that deputies in the office of the United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York have been exacting illegal fees. Every device seems to have been employed to get fees from the Treasury. The newspapers printed the other day a letter written by a former United States Marshal in Georgia, in which he instructed his subordinates how to run up fictitions charges against the Government. A special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau has lately reported that sham illieit "stills" have been set up in South Carolina, so that fees may be collected by the Government officers for seizing them.

Abuses of this kind will creep into any department of government, National, State or municipal, administered by any party, so long as a fee system continues. It is sometimes easy for an honest official to be in doubt whether he is entitled to a fee or not; and where an honest man can be led into temptation, it is not difficult for a dishonest man to defraud. This whole subject of fees should be dealt with without much delay, and a radical change of the system would be a long step ahead in administrative reform. It is safe to say that there are very few offices, if any, which would not be better managed, and with less cost to the people, upon a fixed, adequate salary than upon a system of fees, the exact working of which is known to no why the Register's office in this city should continue to be a bonanza mine, out of which the every year? If the income of the office is what it is popularly supposed to be, the money belongs to the people, and not to the politician who holds the office, nor to the politicians who put him there. The fee system is loose, unbusiness-like, and corrupting in its tendencies. It has already lost some ground, and the time will come, under improved methods of administration, when every fee will be turned in and accounted for to the Government, just as every cent received is accounted for in a business house. The rule is just as good a one to apply to Federal District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Collectors as to municipal Registers, County Clerks, and Sheriffs.

A GLANCE AT THE CITY DISTRICTS. It is, of course, the duty of Republicans in every district to do their best for the election of their candidates when these deserve support. And the candidates in this city and elsewhere in the State appear to be an uncommonly good lot. It is an almost invariable rule in New-York that Republican nominees are superior to their Democratic opponents in character, ability and loyalty to public interests. This superiority seems even more marked than usual this year. But no matter how worthy the candidate may be, it is impossible to arouse voters to work hard for him if the fight is hopeless. The full Republican vote cannot be got out in an overwhelmingly Democratic district where the Democrats are united. But there is now everything to encourage Republicans to the most vigorous exertions all over the city. The Demoerats are so split up on Senate, Assembly and Aldermen's nominations that the Republicans ought certainly to carry districts in which they were defeated last year, while there will be no excuse for their failing in a single Assembly District where they were successful in 1882. And they are sure to make a better showing in the Senate Districts than they made two years

Take the Senate Districts first. Well, we must let the Vth go. Nothing can raise that benighted region out of the Cimmerian darkness in which "Mike "Marphy and "Jim" Slevin wrestle for the obscure and grimy Demoeratic ballot. In the VIth also the powers of darkness represented by "Eddy" McCue and afraid of it that we must think differently from "Tim" Campbell must beileft to their own devices. No chance for civilizing influence in these districts. But in the VIIth light appears. Daly and Dugro, the Democratic candidates, will neatly divide the Democratic host and the Republican troop should march in to victory, In the VIIIth also the Democrats are arrayed against each other, and their leading candidate, John W. Browning, has cut such a wretched figure in Albany that the Republicans ought not to come short of success. The name of the next Senator from that district is Frederick S. Gibbs. In the IXth District we come to another of those political morasses steeped in Democratic degradation and ignorance. The Republicans ran no candidate there in 1881 and we presume they might as well leave Cullen and Fitzgerald

Tuesday night. Going up into Westchester publicans. Out of these eight districts, then, the Republicans ought to carry five.

plain that the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIth, XXIst | but there is not one of them that can contrive to doubt. We carried them all handsomely last year and with the renominations of those sterling Republicans and excellent Assemblymen, L. L. Van Allen, F. B. House, Walter Howe, Theodore Roosevelt and Leroy B. Crane, and with the judicious choice of a candidate made in the VIIIth, the Republican vote is sure to be much may confidently be put in the Republican column. The Democrats cannot count us out again in the XIIIth. In the VIth Theodore Brodhead has divided that his chances are good. In the Xth there is Republican strength and Democratic dissension enough to redeem the district. In the XVIIth there is a good fighting chance. In the XIXth we ought to succeed by diligent effort, in the XXth the outlook is fairly promising, and the XXIVth has been Republican in the past and can be made so again. If the figures of Tuesday do not show that the Republicans have elected one half of the delegation to the Assembly from this city, the loyal, devoted members of the party will be deeply disappointed. Failure to accomplish this will be due simply to neglect of a splendid opportunity.

SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The success of the Democratic party in this city means the triumph of the lowest elements in political life. A glance at the nominations of that party is proof of the fact. Of its candidates for the Legislature and the Eoard of Aldermen, so far as chosen, thirty of them are either liquor-sellers or former owners of ginmills, while two of them have been well known as proprietors of gambling dens. Among the remaining candidates there are Tombs shysters and men of equally unsavory reputations.

An honest, fearless Democrat cannot retain a place in the control of any of the Democratic posses' organizations longer than the time necessary to disclose his independence. Hence, when candidates have to be chosen for Mayor, or Supreme Court Justices, or any place on which the full bright sunlight of publicity is thrown, the besses have to select men who are not active members of any Democratic organization. But when it comes to naming candidates for Aldermen or members of the Legislature, or for an office of pecuniary profit like that of Register, the party tendency is unrestrained. Thus it comes about that its candidate for Register is a man who has never been engaged in any business except that of liquor-dealer, and who owes his political influence to that fact.

The two Democratic candidates in the city for the Senate who have the best prospect of sucess are men of notoriously bad character. One of them was dismissed from the army, and he has been charged with bigamy and other crimes, but he is an obsequious follower of Hubert O. Thompson, which accounts for his nomination, The other candidate—who is supported by the same Commissioner—is an ignorant demagogue whose record at Albany and as a member of the Tweed Ring lought to condemn him in the eyes of every honest man.

With such officials as those to rule us in the Legislature and in the Board of Aldermen, is it any wonder that taxation is increased, and that corruption runs riot in the municipal departments? And if we go outside of the city we find the Democratic party honoring men of the same class. Its candidate for Senator in the 1st District has been removed from one office for accepting a bribe. One of its nominees in Brooklyn for the Senate has been a notorious agent of the pilots, and has defeated every Is there any good reason, for example, effort of the merchants of this city to reduce un-

It remains for the voters to say whether or and upholds such practices is deserving of suc-CESS.

MR. IRVING'S RECEPTION.

The cordial applause which greeted Mr. Irving's first entrance before an American andi-

ence showed that they were ready to give him a friendly hearing. The cheers and plaudits which followed the play showed that, having beard him, they were glad to hail him as a true artist. This must have been gratifying to him for many reasons. The verdict of the audience vas an independent one—quite as free from the influence of London as that of Boston or Philadelphia will be free from the influence of New-York; and the genuine artist is always proud when he feels that it is himself, and not his reputation, which has won the triumph. This immediate ecognition puts the stamp of success, in all probability, upon his entire visit to America, and this will be gratifying to Mr. Irving in its purely artistic aspect alone. He will find-what iose who come from abroad find it so hard to understand-that New-York does not govern the country in matters of art and thought any more than Washington does in the punishment of crime and the improvement of sewers. The United States have no London, and he will see, s he goes from city to city, a marked individuality in the ways of each, with, perhaps, this carious feature-that the smaller the city is, the more determined it will be to be independent of New-York in its opinions. But the New-York audience, in its intelligence, its refinement and its artistic sense, was such as may easily be found in many American cities, and there is no reason to suppose that the verdict will change with such a jury, whether the trial is had here or a thousand miles away.

The comments of the newspapers show, with recognize remarkable merit. Yet there seems to have been in one or two of them such a fear of provincial cathusiasm over an actor who has come from London that they have ended, perhaps without knowing it, in depreciating him to an extent which must be regarded as unreasonable. This is surely provincialism in its worst form. It is well to be independent in judgment. But it is the worst kind of dependence to be soothers whether they happen to be right or not. Mr. Irving is an actor, with marked limitations. no doubt, but of singular powers, and the American public will not be less ready to recognize them because they have already been recognized in his own country.

A OUEER BARGAIN.

A curious transaction in the Bradford oil market, as reported to a Cincinnati paper, suggests considerations of general application in the business world. One dealer gave to another 30,000 barrels of oil without any pay whatever, except that the receiver agreed to pay storage on the oil for ten years. The delivery was equivalent to a loan of \$33,000; the

asm. It was noticeable and significant that the not bad. The district is naturally Republican ments amounted to \$7,665 each year, or and only mean jealousies and treacheries, which \$638 75 each month, of which \$3,300 each we hope are dying out, can prevent Colonel | year, or \$275 each month, may be considered Allen's election. In the XIth Democratic di- repayment of the principal, and the balance, vision is Republican strength, and we shall look \$4,365 yearly, or \$363 75 monthly, is interest for good returns from that district on next on the loan. At the outset, the interest amounts to over 12 per cent on the sum due, and the rate County the XIIth shows much to encourage Re- increases rapidly, of course, as the sum due is diminished by monthly payments. The banks make a business of lending money, and ought to Looking over the Assembly Districts it is have as much skill in that business as any one, and XXIIId belong to us beyond the shadow of | lend its available money at a steady rate of about 12s per cent every month for ten years. But the above loan paid much more.

It will be said, of course, that the man who contracted to receive the oil was foolish. But 70 cents a day per 1,000 barrels is not at all an unusual rate for carrying. There is storage, and risk, and interest, so that the man who increased. There are other districts also which | holds property for an advance has pretty heavy charges to pay, first and last. Nor is the case altogether different in other branches of business. If a man buys grain to hold, the mere been put in the field and the Democrats are so storage will cost him 9 cents per bushel for a year, which would be over 8 per cent interest on the price for wheat and over 16 per cent for corn, besides all other charges and the interest on the money invested. There is scarcely any kind of product that a man can afford to hold very long; the cost of keeping and caring for it, and the loss of interest on the money invested, will soon amount to more than any probable advance in price. Nor is this to be regretted. It is the natural protection which civilized society has against attempts to create artificial scarcity of the necessaries of life. Nature's laws are so framed as to promote as far as possible an equal balance of supply and demand, so that human labor may not be wasted in excessive production, nor human wants be left unsatisfied by a failure of supply. To this end, the operation of natural laws spurs every holder to seek a purchaser for his product without long delay, so that any excess or deficiency of production may be soon detected and remedied. Whenever speculation seriously interferes with the operation of these laws, it tends to produce overproduction or a failure of supply, and so works harm to the public.

DANGERS OF COMPARTMENT CARS. Another frightful episode illustrates the dangers of the system of compartment cars to which the English people have pertinaciously adhered. A compartment was occupied by three persons, a man, a woman and a lunatic. After the train had left a station, the lunatic made a savage attack upon the man, beating him until he was insensible. The doors of the compartment were locked and there was no means of giving an alarm or of stopping the train. The madman having exhausted his frenzied energies in the first assault, refrained from attacking the remaining occupant, so that she was able to attract attention at the first station and obtain assistance. This terrible incident calls to remembrance many similar assaults by murderers in compartment cars. Mr. Gold was murdered by Lefroy on the Brighton Railway after a desperate struggle, the body being thrown out of the window as the train was passing through a tunnel; and the officials and the solice did not have sufficient self-possession to arrest the guilty man when he appeared bloodstained and exhausted upon the opening of the compartment. Thomas Briggs in like manner was murdered in a compartment car, and his ssailant escaping to America would have succeded in eluding pursuit if he had not exchanged hats with his victim and subsequently displayed the stolen watch-chain. This new railway horror is only one of a long series of murderous assaults committed under similar circumstances.

It is probable that the outery raised against the compartment system at the time of the Gold murder will be repeated now with added emphasis. The London journals have not hesiated to advocate the introduction of cars constructed on the American plan; and the railway officials require very slight encouragement in order to abandon the old system. The Midland Railway Corporation has recently purchased the stock of the Pullman Company used on its line and decided to afford the travelling public the advantages and conveniences of the American train service. The English prejudice against that service has gradually been overcome, the experience of trans-Atlantic travellers on American railways having taught them that as much privacy and far more freedom, comfort and security were furnished in the night and day coaches of the first class in use here.

THE "TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM," The Utah Commissioners, whose second annual report was presented to the President yesterday, old that the Edmunds law has been of serice, in the attempt to root out polygamy, and as furnished information upon which Congress can base more effective legislation. It has shown that, after the disfranchisement of several thousand polygamists, the monogamists have a majority; but the Church nevertheless controls the monogamists also, in great measure. In devising future legislation on this subject, there are several things which our legislators might well bear in mind.

Neither government by commission nor any other form of government that can be devised, will prove effective for the destruction of polygamy so long as the Mormon Church is permitted to hold a monopoly of the land. The root of the difficulty, we believe, lies deeper than the suffrage, which some thinkers con sider an insuperable obstacle while it exists. Behind that is the influence which enables the Church to control the votes of a large proportion of the monogamists in the Territory. That influence is the power of the Church to starve out a man who opposes its dictation. The Church has seized the hand available for cultivation throughout the Territory, and the mines and the means of irrigation. Whatever a man's industry or business may be, the Church can few exceptions, the same generous readiness to make it impossible for him to get a living except in a few localities. It plants men where they really cannot exist without its favor, and then, when their all has been invested, it controls their action and their votes more completely than if it owned their bodies. Negro slavery was less difficult to uproot, because the negro would run away if he could. The domination of the unlawful and treasonable conspiracy called the Mormon Church is maintained by its monopoly of property rights in the Territory, and that monopoly is based upon laws of the United States and action taken under those laws. Yet Church officials are cagaged in a conspiracy to defy and resist the laws of the United States, and have done so with success to this day.

The common sense way to treat this treasonable conspiracy will in the end be found the best. People who systematically resist and defy the laws are public enemies. As public enemies, they ought to have no shelter from the laws, and no defence in the possession of franchises, properties or powers which they use in resisting law. In reality, an insurrection has existed in Utah ever since the Mormon Church first planted itself there. It is a mere farce to permit the Mormons to profess their readiness

that they will obey but that they actually are obeying the law, and yet the defiant speeches of officers of the so-called Church are as frequent, and their rebellious acts as daring and unlawful, as at any other period in the history of the contest. We wasted much time and many lives by permitting slavery to use forms of United States law for resistance to the authority of the Union. It is not worth while to repeat the blunder in dealing with the other "twin relic of barbarism."

WHAT BUTLERISM MEANS.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, contributes an article in Frank Leslie's upon the contest in Massachusetts, taking the ground that it means much more than appears upon the surface. The real question, he thinks, lies deeper than that whether a man of boundless effrontery, audacious, unserupulous," shall manage to retain his office. President Seelye regards the contest as only a sign of the times, the feeling which shows itself in favor of Butler being, in reality, the restless tendency toward social disorder which is to be seen in so many directions. The people of the State are not conscious of the changes going on in its population. One out of every five natives, male and female, leaves the State to find a home elsewhere. While the native population is decreasing the foreignborn population is rapidly increasing. The Irishborn exceed all the other foreigners put together. In fact, there is no State having so large a proportion of Irish-born population as Massachusetts. The farms of the State are passing into the hands of foreigners, who also form?a steadily increasing proportion of the day laborers, factory operatives, mechanics and farm servants These laboring classes, President Seelye says, "have never had so many ocial advantages as now, and have never been so discontented with them. They feel the burden of their class distinction, and are not only restive under it, but are ready to try anything which gives any promise of relief."

One of the strongest reasons for feeling that these fears may have some foundation is the fact that Butler's strength seems to come from his effrontery, his unscrupulous audacity and general political immorality, and not in spite of them. He does not have to conceal his worst characteristics. On the contrary, he may almost be said to exaggerate them, and he profits by doing so. The worse he is, the better he seems to be liked by the class to which he appeals for political support. This is not an encourging sign for the future.

It is the opinion of the best parliamentarians that if the Legislature was now in session it would be in order for Speaker Chapin to refer himself to the

Committee on Grievances.

So it was His Excellency Benjamin F. Butler who gave Williams College, at its last commencement, that \$5,000 to rebuild its gymnasium, ch? Well, well! We all remember how, at that commencement dinner, the Governor made a speech full of sly brusts at Harvard; and how the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks made vigorous reply thereto. But we weren't quite sure what Dr. Brooks meant by warnng the college to "beware of the Greeks bearing tifts." Now it's all plain. The eloquent divine was vidently one of the few who, as President Carter announced, knew, wherefthe \$5,000 came from; and he was able both to keep the secret and to apply it as a whip of scorpions to the place where it would do the most good on His Excellency's designing

See here, Mr. Chapin, art is long but time is fleeting, and the campaign will soon be over. Where then is that order for 1,000,000 copies of Controller Davenport's letter? A candidate for a great public office who claims to be the consummate flower of political reform can scarcely afford to break his vord all to flinders.

These are obviously hard times for The Hevald. It furnished its readers yesterday, in the most conspicuous manner possible, with the tale of "A Vienna Tragedy" (German translation thrown in at the reduced price), which it claimed to have received "via French Atlantic cable," Perhaps it did. It is strange, though, that the German papers received here on Saturday by mail also contained very full accounts of this "tragedy," and that they failed to point out, what The Herald is at great pains to do, that the whole affair was kept until a day or two ago a profound secret by the police of the capital. What the police seem to have succeeded in doing is to keep the matter from the knowledge of The Herald's Vienna correspondent in

lowing or its equivalent:

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES, } Oct. 30, 1883.

To THE TRIBUNE: as he opens the paper.

Send your bill to the Democratic State Committee

and believe me, dear TRIBUNE, to be sadly and mad-

Having sadly contemplated the split in the Democratic party of Buffalo, The Buffalo Courier exclaims, with a voice suffused with the emotion consequent upon its hurried retreat to neutral ground, Tyrinsque mihi nullo discrimine agetur," We have never given much attention to the application of a dead language to the uses of live politics, but it would seem to us that The Courier would have done better had it cried out, Delenda est Carthago. Of course if it had done so a foot-note would have been in order, explaining that the English equivalent of the Latin, in a free-and frank-translation, would be, Buffalo Democracy must go.

To Mr. Speaker: If your foresight had been as good as your hindsight you wouldn't have made that speech-now would you f

We doubt if hypocrisy pays, even in politics. Mr. Maynard, the Democratic candidate for Sccretary of State, is saying "Good Lord" with the Temperance people, and "Good Devil" with the quor dealers in a way that must greatly disgust both. A fresh evidence of this is given in a circular sent out in his interest to religious, temperance and charitable people generally, a copy of which has come into our hands. This consists of a letter reprinted from The Albany Times from "An Anti-Sumptuary," denouncing Mr. Maynard because he voted against his party on the beer question, on the three-bed clause, and against allowing a hotelkeeper to serve his guests with beer on Sunday; also of the resolution denouncing him passed by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the State Branch 1, Albany. This is headed "Read and Reflect," and the temperance man, church member, or charitable worker who reads it is expected by reflection to reach the conclusion that Mr. Maynard is a martyr to his temperance principles and his general morality. Yet, as everyone knows his anxiety to convince the liquor dealers since his nomination that he will never do them any harm is as great as it was at Buffalo, when he tried to persuade delegates that the quality of his temperance was mild. We doubt if it will pay, Mr. Maynard.

Tim Campbell renominated and Erastus Brooks refused that recognition, P.S.—"The Jeffersonian standard" must be maintained.

The Boston Advertiser notes that "a political record which opens and shuts like an umbrella is wenderfully convenient." That is not the sort of a record which the Democratic party finds convenient. If its own record for say the last quarter of a century would only stay shut, and would decline to ope under any circumstances, it would be a good deal happier than it now finds itself. It is in agony to have its record on war, emancipation, the draft, the greenback, repudiation, reconstruction, Ka-Kluxism, the Mississippi plan and ballot-box stuffing stay shut. But it will not. It keeps flying openwith a dull thud, as it were. The Democrats of this State seem to have come to the conclusion that the best thing a party can do in order to preserve its

plank in its platform be explained? Mr. Matthew Arnold's lecture on "Numbers" drew a large andience to Chickering Hall last evening. The best parts of the address will be found in the columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning; and our readers will be able to gain from the report as excellent idea of the points Mr. Arnold, made and to appreciate the grace and beauties of his delight-

the Buffalo Convention to put any kind of a tarif

PERSONAL.

Anne Whitney's marble statue of Harriet Martis nean will be placed for the winter in the Old South Church, Boston. Mme. Jenny Lind still suffers much from a neural.

gic affection of her throat and chest-the same which years ago used to cause her an agonizing headache after every appearance on the stage. President Robinson, of Brown University, has had his office furnished with a massive desk and chair

made from solid oak timbers which had done a hun-dred years' service in old University Hall. The Rev. John S. Inskip, the veteran Methodish

revivalist, camp-meeting conductor and Editor of The Christian Standard, was stricken with paralysis week ago at his home in Westtown, Penn., and has since been in a precarious condition. At home at Weimar, Liszt still works industriously. He is usually at his desk at three o'clock in the

morning and remains there, busy with pen or pencil. until seven, when he has breakfast. At nine he takes a nap, and at eleven is about again. At one he dines, and then takes an after-dinner nap. As four he receives pupils and visitors, and is engaged with them until late in the evening. Whist-playing is his favorite recreation.

It is related that when the Rev. Dr. Ellis, the Rev. Phillips Brooks and the Rev. Brooke Hereford were on their way home together from Liverpool to Bos-ton, on the first Sunday out the captain of the Cephalonia endeavored to arrange for religious services, and asked the three famous clergymen to decide among themselves which should preach. Mr. Hereford at once excused himself, saying he had preached steadily during his vacation and now wanted at least one Sunday's rest. Then Mr Brooks suggested that Dr. Ellis, being the oldest, ought to preach. "Oh, no," said Dr. Ellis, "it would be nonsense for me to preach when everybody wants to hear you." And so, after half an hour of disclaimers and compliments, the end of the matter was that there was no preaching at all. "Well," said the captain, with a sigh, "I did what I could. But isn't it singular? Three fire-escapes aboard, and nobody saved from the burning!"

GENERAL NOTES.

In Chichi-iima, the best cultivated of the ten islands which compose the Ogasawara Archipelago, a temon tree which was planted by Commodore Perry, and which is still loaded with fruit every year, is pointed out to the occasional visitor.

The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Philadelphia next May.

The election of delegates from the Western States is completed. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of this city, and of Chautauqua fame, was elected a delegate by his ministerial friends in Chicago. Dr. Vincent is a distinguished man, but he has been strangely deprived of this kind of honors in the past. His election at the head of his dela-gation has a peculiar significance at this time.

A dispatch printed in Eastern papers last week described the resuscitation under sensational cir umstances at Black River Falls, Wis., of a young woman who was about to be buried. In two letters, one ddressed to Mr. Wellington Smith, of Lee. Mass., and the other to Mr. Edward L. Cook, of Madison, N. J., the postmaster at Black River Falls, Wis., Mr. John Parsons, that the name of the woman who was alleged to have been rescued and the name of the doctor who was said to have saved her are both midmown there, and that no medican has occurred in the place upon which to base yen a fabrication.

Near the old church at Andermatt, well nown to tourists in Switzerland, some workmen lately ing up several skeletons which fell to pieces when they ere disturbed; and from the lower jaw of one of them dropped two gold coins of the reign of Charles VIII. of France, at the end of the fifteenth century. Moreover, the hand of the same skeleton clutched a bit of linen rag, well-preserved, in which when it was unfolded, appeared ten sliver coins of the time of Francis I. of France, in the sixteenth century. It is supposed that the skeleton is inat of a soldier who fought in the battle of Margian, and who was in the act of concealing the money, which he may have stolen, when he was killed.

The people of New-Orleans have begun to discuss, from a sanitary point of view, the existing mode of disposing of their dead with a degree of carnestness which warrants the hope that it will lead to a reform.

The location of New-Orleans and the nature of the soil riginally forbade interment within the city limits, and the use of vaults wholly above ground has been retained to the present day and even allowed in the heart of the city. The unhealthfulness of this system, especially to

this city until the arrival of the foreign mail on Saiurday.

We are expecting momentarily to receive the following or its equivalent:

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES. Under date of Bangkok, Sept. 14, General Halderman, United States Minister for Siam, writes as fol-To This Tribe Net:

Please furnish me without delay with 1,000,000 copies of your interesting and instructive paper of the 29th inst., containing the letter written by the chief fiscal officer of the State in regard to taxes. Have the goodness to mark round the letter with a blue pencil, so that each one of the million voters to whom it is to be sent may not fall to see it as soon as he copens the maper.

Halderman, United States Minister for Stam, writes as follows: By the within Stames postal card and stamp you will see that the world moves. Postal facilities are now limited to Eargkok, but they are to be extended to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. I have not been distincted to the interior towns and provinces at an early day. the 27th of August; report says 20,000 lives lost. I telegraphed my sympathy and \$100 to the Governor-General of Java for the unfortunates. He and his people were pleased, and say agreeable things in their own language about America and the Americans." The Stamese postal-card sent by General Halderman is a little smaller

than the American card. The paper is yellow and the printing is done in pale red. The stamp in the corner contains the pertrait of Chulalonkorn I., King of Slau, and the usual directions on the face of a postal-card are in Slamese characters along the upper part. The postage stamp is of the ordinary size, printed in bright red and hears the portrait of the King and the flyures to indicate its character and denomination.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Mr. Maynard's attempt to run as a Prohibithenist in temperance districts is losing him thousands of Democratic votes; voters having become aware of his duplicity and seeking to punish it. Senator Warner Miller, in company with

State Senator Pitts, will address a Republican meeting at Medina on Thursday evening. The following night Sena-tor Miller will deliver a speech at Wellesville, in Allogany County. Senator Mackin's prospects of a re-election in

the XIIIth District are not bright. His record the past two years in the Legislature is used against him with effect, and, moreover, Henry R. Low, the Republican can-didate, is making a fine canvasis. The Democratic newspapers have carefully

frained from criticising Controller Davenport's absence in Europe, owing to severe illness, a year ago, since they learned that he covered into the State Treasury the entire amount of his salary during his absence. The Republicans of Oswego County held a

reunion political meeting after Worts, the second Republican candidate for Senator in the XXIst District, and withdrawn in Senator Lausing's favor. Speeches were made by the supporters of both in favor of the Republican State and Legislative ticket by Congressian Nutting by J. J. Lamoree and by ex-Speakors LittleJohn and Sloan.

If Benjamin W. Downing, just removed from the office of District Attorney or Queens County by Gov-ernor Cleveland, should be elected Senator from the 1st District, the relations of the two men would at least be strained upon their meeting in Albany. Mr. Downing would not be able, it is to be suspected, to transact the business of the district with much success in the Execu-tive Chamber. On the whole the voters of the district will do well to cleet James Otts, the Republican candidate for Schator, as they seem strongly inclined to de.

"Who defeated the State ticket ?" is already a burning question among the Democratic newspapers of the interior. Usually the scapegoat is selected after an election, but defeat is now so obvious that the debate to not considered premature. Daniel Manning disclaims responsibility through The Albany Argus, William Purceil excitedly says in The Rochester Union and Advertises there is a fearful responsibility resting somewhere for the destruction of Democratic union in New-York, and lesser men express the sombre suspicton that the New-York Democrata when they loudly preclaim their loyality to the State ticket are actually preparing to sell it out.

Josiah Jewett, the popular Republican candidate for Mayor of Buffalo, whose nomination greatly aids the State and Legislative ticket, promises to be the Seth Low of Western New-York. His letter accepting the nomination reads as if written by the reform Mayor of Brooklyn: "Under ordinary circumstances I would not entertain a thought of accepting it. My time is at pres ent fully occupied with my private business, and I feel more like unloading responsibility than assuming ad-ditional cares; but realizing that some one must give time and attention to the affairs of the people, I will